

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

NICHOLAS DeFOSSETT,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	CIVIL ACTION
vs.	)	
	)	FILE No. 5:21-cv-94
3303 WEST AVENUE, LLC	)	
d/b/a WONDER CENTER,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

**COMPLAINT**

COMES NOW, NICHOLAS DeFOSSETT, by and through the undersigned counsel, and files this, his Complaint against Defendant 3303 WEST AVENUE, LLC d/b/a WONDER CENTER, pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.* (“ADA”) and the ADA’s Accessibility Guidelines, 28 C.F.R. Part 36 (“ADAAG”). In support thereof, Plaintiff respectfully shows this Court as follows:

**JURISDICTION**

1. This Court has original jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343 for Plaintiff’s claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*, based upon Defendant’s failure to remove physical barriers to access and violations of Title III of the ADA.

**PARTIES**

2. Plaintiff NICHOLAS DeFOSSETT (hereinafter “Plaintiff”) is, and has been at all times relevant to the instant matter, a natural person residing in San Antonio,

Texas (Bexar County).

3. Plaintiff is disabled as defined by the ADA.

4. Plaintiff is required to traverse in a wheelchair and is substantially limited in performing one or more major life activities, including but not limited to: walking, standing, grabbing, grasping and/or pinching.

5. Plaintiff uses a wheelchair for mobility purposes.

6. Plaintiff is also an independent advocate of the rights of similarly situated disabled persons and is a “tester” for the purpose of asserting his civil rights, monitoring, ensuring, and determining whether places of public accommodation are in compliance with the ADA. His motivation to return to a location, in part, stems from a desire to utilize ADA litigation to make Plaintiff’s community more accessible for Plaintiff and others, and pledges to do whatever is necessary to create the requisite standing to confer jurisdiction upon this Court so an injunction can be issued correcting the numerous ADA violations on this Property, including returning to the Property as soon as it is accessible (“Advocacy Purposes”).”

7. Defendant 3303 WEST AVENUE, LLC d/b/a WONDER CENTER (hereinafter “WONDER CENTER”) is a Texas for profit limited liability company that transacts business in the state of Texas and within this judicial district.

8. WONDER CENTER may be properly served with process via its registered agent for service, to wit: Barclay Anthony, 10010 San Pedro, Suite 650, San Antonio, Texas 78216.

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

9. On or about November 22, 2020, Plaintiff was a customer at “Fabito’s Paleteria” a business located at 3303 West Avenue, San Antonio, Texas 78213, referenced herein as the “Fabito’s.”

10. WONDER CENTER is the owner or co-owner of the real property and improvements that the Fabito’s is situated upon and that is the subject of this action, referenced herein as the “Property.”

11. Plaintiff lives approximately 9 miles from the Fabito’s and Property.

12. Plaintiff’s access to the business(es) located at 3303 West Avenue, San Antonio, Bexar County Property Identification number 444234 (“the Property”), and/or full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, foods, drinks, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein were denied and/or limited because of his disabilities, and he will be denied and/or limited in the future unless and until Defendant is compelled to remove the physical barriers to access and correct the ADA violations that exist at the Fabito’s and Property, including those set forth in this Complaint.

13. Plaintiff has visited the Property at least once before as a customer and advocate for the disabled. Plaintiff intends on revisiting the Property within six months or sooner, as soon as the barriers to access detailed in this Complaint are removed and the Property is accessible again. The purpose of the revisit is to be a regular customer, to determine if and when the Property is made accessible and to maintain standing for this lawsuit for Advocacy Purposes.

14. Plaintiff intends to revisit the Fabito’s and Property to purchase goods

and/or services.

15. Plaintiff travelled to the Fabito's and Property as a customer and as an independent advocate for the disabled, encountered the barriers to access at the Fabito's and Property that are detailed in this Complaint, engaged those barriers, suffered legal harm and legal injury, and will continue to suffer such harm and injury as a result of the illegal barriers to access present at the Fabito's and Property.

**COUNT I**  
**VIOLATIONS OF THE ADA AND ADAAG**

16. On July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*

17. Congress found, among other things, that:

- (i) some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number is increasing as the population as a whole is growing older;
- (ii) historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem;
- (iii) discrimination against individuals with disabilities persists in such critical areas as employment, housing public accommodations, education, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting, and access to public services;
- (iv) individuals with disabilities continually encounter various forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, overprotective rules and policies, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices, exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and relegation to

lesser service, programs, activities, benefits, jobs, or other opportunities; and

- (v) the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our free society is justifiably famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(1) - (3), (5) and (9).

- 18. Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:
  - (i) provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;
  - (ii) provide a clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and

\* \* \* \* \*

- (iv) invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day by people with disabilities.

42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1)(2) and (4).

19. The congressional legislation provided places of public accommodation one and a half years from the enactment of the ADA to implement its requirements.

20. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993 if a defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). 42 U.S.C. § 12181; 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).

21. The Fabito's is a public accommodation and service establishment.

22. The Property is a public accommodation and service establishment.

23. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. § 12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice and Office of Attorney General promulgated federal regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA. 28 C.F.R. Part 36.

24. Public accommodations were required to conform to these regulations by January 26, 1992 (or by January 26, 1993 if a defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*; 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).

25. The Fabito's must be, but is not, in compliance with the ADA and ADAAG.

26. The Property must be, but is not, in compliance with the ADA and ADAAG.

27. Plaintiff has attempted to, and has to the extent possible, accessed the Fabito's and the Property in his capacity as a customer of the Fabito's and Property and as an independent advocate for the disabled, but could not fully do so because of his disabilities resulting from the physical barriers to access, dangerous conditions and ADA violations that exist at the Fabito's and Property that preclude and/or limit his access to the Fabito's and Property and/or the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein, including those barriers, conditions and ADA violations more specifically set forth in this Complaint.

28. Plaintiff intends to visit the Fabito's and Property again in the very near future as a customer in order to utilize all of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations commonly offered at the Fabito's and Property and as an independent advocate for the disabled, but will be unable to fully do so because of

his disability and the physical barriers to access, dangerous conditions and ADA violations that exist at the Fabito's and Property that preclude and/or limit his access to the Fabito's and Property and/or the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein, including those barriers, conditions and ADA violations more specifically set forth in this Complaint.

29. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff (and others with disabilities) by denying his access to, and full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the Fabito's and Property, as prohibited by, and by failing to remove architectural barriers as required by, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

30. Defendant will continue to discriminate against Plaintiff and others with disabilities unless and until Defendant is compelled to remove all physical barriers that exist at the Fabito's and Property, including those specifically set forth herein, and make the Fabito's and Property accessible to and usable by Plaintiff and other persons with disabilities.

31. A specific list of unlawful physical barriers, dangerous conditions and ADA violations which Plaintiff experienced and/or observed that precluded and/or limited Plaintiff's access to the Fabito's and Property and the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations of the Fabito's and Property include, but are not limited to:

**(a) ACCESSIBLE ELEMENTS:**

- (i) In walking surfaces of the accessible route on the southern part of the Property leading from the public sidewalk have a slope in excess of 1:12 in violation of section 403.3 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it dangerous and difficult for Plaintiff to access the units of the Property.
- (ii) The accessible ramp leading from the public sidewalk on the southern end of the Property has a total rise greater than six (6) inches, yet does not have handrails in compliance with section 505 of the 2010 ADAAG standards, this is a violation of section 405.8 of the 2010 ADAAG Standards. This violation would make it difficult for Plaintiff to access the units of the Property.
- (iii) The ground surfaces of the accessible ramp on the southern part of the Property have vertical rises in excess of  $\frac{1}{4}$  (one quarter) inch in height, are not stable or slip resistant, have broken or unstable surfaces or otherwise fail to comply with Section 302, 303 and 405.4 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it dangerous and difficult for Plaintiff to access the units of the Property.
- (iv) The accessible ramp leading from the public sidewalk on the southern end of the Property have a cross slope in excess of 1:48 in violation of section 405.3 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it dangerous and difficult for Plaintiff to access the units of the Property.
- (v) The access aisle to the accessible parking space near Unit 3303 is not level due to the presence of an accessible ramp in the access aisle in violation of section 502.4 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it dangerous



and difficult for Plaintiff to exit and enter their vehicle while parked at the Property.

- (vi) One or more accessible parking spaces and the associated access aisle near Unit 3303 have excessive vertical rises with heights in excess of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, are not level and therefore in violation of Sections 303.2 and 502.4 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it dangerous and difficult for Plaintiff to exit and enter their vehicle while parked at the Property.
- (vii) The accessible ramp in front of Unit 3303 lacks finished edges or edge protection and is in violation of section 405.9 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation made it difficult for Plaintiff to access the units of the Property.
- (viii) The two accessible parking spaces near Unit 3303 are not adequately marked and is in violation of section 502.1 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation made it difficult for Plaintiff to locate an accessible parking space.
- (ix) There are publicly accessible areas of the Property having accessible routes with clear widths below the minimum 36 (thirty-six) inch requirement as required by section 403.5.1 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. Specifically, in front of Unit 3305, due to a policy of placing tables, chairs and a bench in the accessible route, the accessible route lacks adequate width for a wheelchair to safely pass. This violation would make it dangerous and difficult for Plaintiff to access exterior public features of the Property.

- (x) Due to the policy placing tables, chairs and a bench in the accessible route in front of Unit 3305 causing the clear width of the accessible route to significantly decrease below 36 inches, there is not a single accessible route connecting all accessible elements, facilities and spaces on the site in violation of section 206.2.2 of the 2010 ADAAG Standards. This violation would make it difficult and dangerous for Plaintiff to access all the units of the Property.
- (xi) There is a vertical rise exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch along the accessible route or path in front of Unit 3305 in violation of section 303.2 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it dangerous and difficult for Plaintiff to access public features of the Property.
- (xii) At Fabito's, there is not at least 5% (five percent) of the exterior dining surfaces provided for consumption of food or drink that comply with section 902.2 of the 2010 ADAAG standards, requiring appropriate knee and toe clearance complying with section 306 of the 2010 ADAAG standards, positioned for a forward approach, in violation of section 226.1 of the 2010 ADAAG standards.
- (xiii) There is one accessible parking space near Unit 3313 that does not have a marked access aisle in violation of section 502.3.3 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it dangerous and difficult for Plaintiff to access the accessible entrances of the Property.

- (xiv) The accessible parking space near Unit 3313 is missing an identification sign in violation of section 502.6 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation made it difficult for Plaintiff to locate an accessible parking space.
- (xv) The accessible parking space near Unit 3313 is not located on an accessible route in violation of section 208.3.1 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it difficult for Plaintiff to exit and enter their vehicle and access the units of the Property from this parking space.
- (xvi) The accessible parking space in front of Huebsch Laundry is not located on an accessible route in violation of section 208.3.1 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it difficult for Plaintiff to exit and enter their vehicle and access the units of the Property from this parking space.
- (xvii) The door to the accessible entrance of Fabito's lacks a clear minimum maneuvering clearance due to the improperly close proximity(closer than 60 inches) of an exterior table to the accessible entrance in violation of section 404.2.4.1 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation made it difficult and dangerous for Plaintiff to access the interior of the Property.
- (xviii) Defendants fail to adhere to a policy, practice and procedure to ensure that all facilities are readily accessible to and usable by disabled individuals.

32. The violations enumerated above may not be a complete list of the barriers, conditions or violations encountered by Plaintiff and/or which exist at the Fabito's and Property.

33. Plaintiff requires an inspection of Fabito's and Property in order to

determine all of the discriminatory conditions present at the Fabito's and Property in violation of the ADA.

34. The removal of the physical barriers, dangerous conditions and ADA violations alleged herein is readily achievable and can be accomplished and carried out without significant difficulty or expense. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv); 42 U.S.C. § 12181(9); 28 C.F.R. § 36.304.

35. All of the violations alleged herein are readily achievable to modify to bring the Fabito's and Property into compliance with the ADA.

36. Upon information and good faith belief, the removal of the physical barriers and dangerous conditions present at the Fabito's and Property is readily achievable because the nature and cost of the modifications are relatively low.

37. Upon information and good faith belief, the removal of the physical barriers and dangerous conditions present at the Fabito's and Property is readily achievable because Defendants have the financial resources to make the necessary modifications.

38. Upon information and good faith belief, the Fabito's and Property have been altered since 2010.

39. In instances where the 2010 ADAAG standards do not apply, the 1991 ADAAG standards apply, and all of the alleged violations set forth herein can be modified to comply with the 1991 ADAAG standards.

40. Plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law, is suffering irreparable harm, and reasonably anticipates that he will continue to suffer irreparable harm unless and until Defendant is required to remove the physical barriers, dangerous conditions and

ADA violations that exist at the Fabito's and Property, including those alleged herein.

41. Plaintiff's requested relief serves the public interest.

42. The benefit to Plaintiff and the public of the relief outweighs any resulting detriment to Defendant.

43. Plaintiff's counsel is entitled to recover its reasonable attorney's fees and costs of litigation from Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 12188 and 12205.

44. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a), this Court is provided authority to grant injunctive relief to Plaintiff, including the issuance of an Order directing Defendant to modify the Fabito's and Property to the extent required by the ADA.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays as follows:

- (a) That the Court find Fabito's in violation of the ADA and ADAAG;
- (b) That the Court issue a permanent injunction enjoining Defendant from continuing their discriminatory practices;
- (c) That the Court issue an Order requiring Defendant to (i) remove the physical barriers to access and (ii) alter the subject Fabito's to make it readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA;
- (d) That the Court award Plaintiff his reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and costs; and
- (e) That the Court grant such further relief as deemed just and equitable in light of the circumstances.

Dated: February 3, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Dennis R. Kurz

Dennis R. Kurz

*Attorney-in-Charge for Plaintiff*

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